## DOUBLÉ SHEET.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EMPIRE, AT LAST, IN FRANCE.

Speech of Napoleon the Third.

The Effect in England of Daniel Webster's Death.

Accident to the Steamship Franklin.

EARTHQUAKE AT LIVERPOOL.

DECLINE IN COTTON

Death of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, die, die, die.

The United States mail steamer Hermann, Capt. E. Higgins, U. S. N., commander, arrived yester-

She left Bremen on the 5th of November, and during her passage to Southampton experienced a violent gale, and shipped several heavy seas. She finally departed from Southampton at 4 P. M., on the 10th, and brings eighty five passengers, a heavy and valuable freight—comprising 240 tons merchandize from Bremen and 180 tons from France-besides a smaller quantity of British manufactures.

The British and North American steamer Ameri-

ca reached Liverpool on the 7th inst. The United States mail steamship Franklin, which left New York en the 23d of October, for thampton and Havre, when about four days out from this port, had the misfortune to breakiher centre shaft, and the remainder of the voyage had to be performed with only one engine and paddle wheel, ssisted by the canvass. The weather at the time of the accident was too unfavorable to permit of Captain Wotton putting back to the port of departure. The Franklin accordingly reached Cowes on the 8th instant, and went up to Southampton docks on the 9th, to effect the necessary repairs to her machinery, which it was expected would occupy from four to six weeks. The passengers and mails for Havre were promptly sent thither, and it was probable the cargo would be transhipped from Southampton to that place. It appears there are no conveniences at Havre for manufacturing a new shaft, such as the Franklin required, whereas at Southampton engineering operations can be effected on the largest scale. The Franklin behaved most admirably during the heavy weather she experienced, and the passengers presented a most gratifying testimonial to Captain Wotton for his admirable skill and seamanship displayed during the difficult and critical juncture in which his fine

The English political news by this packet is unimportant. The British Parliament had been merely occupied with the customary forms of taking the oaths. The Queen's speech was to be delivered on the 11th, when the real business of the session would

Great interest continued to be excited in reference to the Presidential election. The success of General Pierce would, it was anticipated, give the

last kick to the Derby government.

The Empire is at length re-established in France. The Moniteur of the 8th November, publishes the report of the Senate for the re-establish ment of the imperial regime. Louis Napoleon is declared Emperor under the name of Napoleon III. The imperial dignity is made hereditary in the descent of the Emperor, and regulates the order ly. Heirs failing to Louis Napoleon, a Senatus Consultum is to appoint the Emperor. The members of the family of Louis Napoleon cannot marry without the authority of the Emperor. The constitution of 1852 is to be maintained in all that is not contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, which was adopted by 86 out of 87 Senators.

The President had officially accepted the proposition of the Senate. Prince Jerome Bonaparte had

resigned the functions of President of the Senate. A decree convokes the French people on the 21st and 22d of November, to accept or reject the proposition. The voting is to take place by a scrutin secrd-yes or no. The Corps Legislatif is convoked, for the verification of the returns, on the 25th of No-

Louis Nanoleon's massage to the Senate had produced an unfavorable impression.

The Prince de Leuchtenburg died at St. Petersburg on the 25th of October.

The London corn market was without much alteration from the previous week's prices. Floating cargoes of Mediterranean wheat were held for one shilling per quarter advance. American flour met with a tolerably free sale. Great activity continued to prevail in the manu-

facturing districts, with a tendency to higher rates for labor. There was a full demand at Manchester, although the excitement of the markets had subsided. In Birmingham the export orders for Australia and the United States are almost beyond the means of supply. In Nottingham the demand was extensive, and the Irish linen market was very active. Silver in bars and dollars had advanced id. per

On the London Stock Exchange, all money secu-

rities were in demand, at advancing prices. In the Liverpool Cotton Market, a general dispo-

sition to realize was evinced by holders. Sales on the 8th, 5,000 bales. Sales on the 9th, 3,000 bales, at one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny per 1b. de-

Two shocks of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise, were very sensibly felt in Liverpool and neighborhood, about twenty minutes past four o'cleck, on the 8th inst. Each of the shocks was very violent, and of several seconds duration. We do not hear of any damage being sustained in the town or neighborhood. After the shocks were felt, there was a slight fall of rain.

Despatches from Prague announce that the ex-Emperor of Austria had been struck with epileptic apoplexy, and that he had received the last sacra

ments.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the month of October, was 17,243, being 6,037 less than the number in the previous month, and 3,075 less than in the corresponding month of last year. The number from the government depot at Birkenhead (bound for Australia) were 242 by the Priscilla, 235 by the Arabian, and 336 by the Thames.

The Kölner Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, announcing the death of the Ouke Max of Leuchtenberg. His Imperial Highness died on the 5th instant. Max Jaseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, was a grandsen of the Vicomte Alexandro Beauharnais, and of Josephine, after wards Empress of the French. He was the second son of the Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg. He was born on the 2d of October, 1817, and susceeded his brother in 1835. He was Adjutant General of the Russing Emperor, a Lieuterana General in the Russine Russian Emperor, a Liquieran: General in the Russian army, and President of the Anadomy of Arts, at St. Petersburg. He married, on the 14th July, 1839, Maria Nicolajewna, cident daughter of the Czar. Of this marriage there is issue, vis: four sons and two daughters.

The French Emptre.

THE DECLARATION OF THE EMPIRE—THE SENATUSCONSULTUM—SPEECH OF MAPOLEON THE THIRD.

The Moniteur of the 8th instant publishes the proceedings of the Senate of the 4th, 6th, and 7th instant:—The address of Prince Jerome to the Senate; the President's message; the proposition of the ten Senators for the establishment of the Empire: and the report of the Commission recommending the establishment of the Empire. The Senatus-consultum adopted by the Senate consists of eight articles:—

Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is no articles.

mending the establishment of the Empire. The Senatus-consultum adopted by the Senate consists of eight articles:—

Art. 1. The Imperial dignity is re-established. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the name of Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the name of Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the name of Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male by order of primageniture to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

Art. 3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte if he has no male child, may adopt the legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the brothers of the Emperor Napoleon I. The forms of adoption are regulated by a Senatus-consultum. If. after this adoption male children cannot be called on to succeed him until after this legitimate descendants. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Louis Napoleon and to their descendants.

Art. 4. Louis Napoleon regulates, by an organic decree addressed to the Senate, and deposited in its archives, the order of succession to the throns in the Benaparte family, in case he should leave no direct, legitimate, or adoptive heir.

Art. 5. In default of a legitimate or adoptive heir of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and off the successors in a collatteral line, who shall derive their right in the abovementioned organic decree. In Senatus-consultum, proposed to the Senate by the Ministers formed into a Council of Government, united so the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State, and submitted to the acceptance of the people names the Emperor, and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. Until the moment when the election of the new Emperor is consummated, the affairs of State are governed by the ministers in office, who shall form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

Art. 6. The numbers of the family of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte called eventually to the encession and their descendants, or

or — November, 1852.

M. Mesnard, first Vice President of the Senate, on presenting the above Senatus consultum to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:—

On presenting the above Sendus-Consulting to the Prince President, addressed him as follows:—

Monseigneur—When a great country like France makes its voice heard, the first duty of the political body to which she addresses herreif is to listen and reply. Such were the ideas of your Highness in calling for the meditations of the Senate on this vast movement of public opinion, which has manifested itself with so much ensemble and energy. The Senate has understood that this striking manifestation is justified at the same time by the immense services which you have rendered by the name which you bear, and by the guarantees which are given to the future by the greatness of your character and the wisdom and firmness of your mind. It has understood that, after so many revolutions. France fecis the want of putting her destinies under the shelter of a powerful and national government, which only holding to the past by the sourenies of her glory and the legitimacy of her origin now again finds in popular sanction the elements of its force and of its duration. The Senate glories. Monseigneur, in being the faithful interpreters of the wishes and sentiments of the country, in placing in your hands the Senatus consultum which calls you to the Empire.

The Reirica was the fallowing really was

The Prince made the following reply;-

The Prince made the following reply;—
Messicurs les Senateurs—I thank the Senate for the readiness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the Senatur-consultum which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When, forty eight years since in this same palace in this same room, and under smalsgous circumstances the Senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied in these memorable words:— My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of the great fration." What now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me that his ideas guide me, that his shale protects me since by a solemn proceeding you come. In the name of the French people, to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labor with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France.

Not the least remarkable feature of the Sanatus—

Not the least remarkable feature of the Sanatusconsultum is the power it gives to the President over
every member of his family, and the absence of all
mention of Prince Jerome Bonaparte by name, or
of bis son, confirming what I have already stated
with reference to the feeling entertained towards
that branch of the family. That feeling I have
described as very strong, but not in a friendly
sense, and I am now assured, on good authority,
that not merely four or five of the ten commissioners
who made the proposition to the Senate on Thursday,
but the whole ten were decidedly adverse to having
the name of Prince Jerome or his son mentioned,
either in the Sanatus consultum or the Plebisaite. A
fact with which I have just become acquainted confirms in a remarkable manner the accuracy of that
view of the case. It was observed that for three consecutive days last week the Independence Belge was
stopped at the post office. A correspondent of that
journal had it seems, communicated to it a sketch of stopped at the post office. A correspondent of that journal had it seems, communicated to it a sketch of the Schatus-consultum, which now appears in the Moniteur, not differing, except in one important respect, from the summary already published. The exceptional part, however, was with reference to Prince Jerome, and the correspondence stated that his name would be mentioned as heir to the Imperial Crown in the event of the failure of the issue of Louis Napoleon or that of his adopted heir. Doubts were expressed as to the correctness of that statement, and the next day the real or fletitious document—the Schatus-consultum—itself that statement, and the next day the real or flotitious document—the Senature consultum—itself appeared in the Belgian paper, with a paragraph referring to Prince Jerome by name as the heir. The members of the Commission are bound by oath not to divulge any part of their proceedings, and indeed those of the entire Senate are, as you are aware, debarred from publication. When the Senatus consultum of the Belgian paper appeared it excited a good deal of attention—all the more that the principal person mentioned is far from popular. An inquiry was set on foot, and I am informed that the document thus furnished to the journal in question was traced to a member of Jerome's family, and that its publication was with the object of producing a certain impression on the Senators, and influencing their subsequent proceedings. Prince and that its publication was with the object of producing a certain impression on the Senators, and influencing their subsequent proceedings. Prince Jerome's position as President of the Senate necessarily gave those immediately about him facilities of the kind... The ministers assembled in council and deliberated on the subject; and though one member of the cabinet is said to have—rather weakly, however—advocated the insertion of the name, the paragraph, if it be really the case that such a one existed, was struck out of the Senatus consultum. The President is said to have been present during the discussion, and in reply to the minister just alluded to, asked why should the insertion of his uncle's same be insisted upon, and added that it was the more proper way to leave it to the judgment of the Senate. The Senatus consultum was then and there drawn up as it stands in the Monitour of this day. You will perceive, by a paragraph in the official journal, that Prince Jerome has resigned his functions of President of the Senate of the Senate, on the plea that, "in the new organization of the government, the Presidency of the Senate belongs to the Emperor himself." This is the ostensible, but not the true reason of the resignation. The true reason is to be found in what precedes. The ex King of Westphalia will, it is said, be appointed to the office of Grand Constable, or some equally high, lucrative, but not laborious post; and, it is to be presumed, his son will obtain some other post which may not give him much political importance.

the return of the ancient regimes, and against the attempts of the men of disorder. The wish of the elective bodies, everywhere joined to the popular accumations, calls for the Napoleonian dynasty, because the accession of that dynasty is for France the pledge of a stable and prosperous future; and because, by putting an end to our civil discensions, it will open to all an era of reconciliation. After the great act which you are about to propose, France means that there should not be for the future any incomplete devotedness, nor any provisional adhesions. Every loyal man who accepts a part in the gevernment is pledged in honor to support it, and must break forever with its enemies. What the French people effected in 1804 it effects again in 1852, thus showing how constant it is in its gratitude, and how just in its judgments. How is it possible not to recognise in all this the finger of Divine Providence, who in the very worst times never ceased to watch over France, in this phenomenon of almost identical events again taking place at fifty years distance? The popular instinct which acclaimed Napoleon again displays itself at prosent in acclaiming, by the name of Napoleon HI, the prince who for four years has governed France with so much prudence and clevenness. It belongs to you, hiessicurs less Senateurs, to give to the national will a regular consecration, and to draw up the Senatus Consultant which will establish the basis of the empire. It is a great and noble task and you will perform it with that high independence which consults only the honor and gloty of our country. For myself, Messieurs les Senateurs, to give to the national will a regular consecration, and to draw up the Senatus Consultant which will establish the basis of the empire. It is a great and noble task and you will perform it with that high independence which consults only the honor and gloty of our country. For myself, Messieurs les Senateurs, to give to the national will a regular consecration.

Numerous marks of approbation followed. M

interests of the State, I will leave to another the honor of directing the discussion.

Numereus marks of approbation followed. M. Achhile Fould, the Minister of State, was then introduced, preceded by the messengers of State, and conducted by the chief usher. The Minister took his place on the bench appropriated to the speakers of the government, and, in the name of his Highness, the Prince President of the republic, presented the message, which has been already published. After the Message had been read, the Minister of State withdrow, and immediately a proposition to modify the constitution, signed by ten Senators, was handed to the President of the Senate. The Bureau, according to the terms of article seventeen of the organic decree of the 22d of March, immediately met to decide if the proposition should be read at the general sitting. The Bureau having been unanimous in favor of authorising that the proposition should be taken into consideration, Baron de Lacrosse, the Secretary of the Senate, read it alout. This proposition was signed by MM Mesnard. Tropiong, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General d'Baraguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General d'Baraguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General a Baraguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General d'Baraguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General d'Enarguay d'Hilliers, Cardinal Dupont, General d'Hautpoul, Baron de Lacrosse, Marshal Vaillant, General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Count Siméon, and General d'Ornano, In conformity with article 17 of the organic decree of March 22, this proposition was, during the sitting, transmitted to the Minister of State. The President of the Senate next called on the First President, Mesnard, to replace him in the Chair. After a suspension of the proceedings for half an hour, the messenger of State having brought back the reply

sident to read it. The reply is thus worded:

Monseigneur—You have laid before me the draught of a Senaius Consultum, having for object the re-establishment of the empire. I have the honor of thanking you for that communication, and I hasten to inform you that the government does not oppose the taking into consideration of that proposition and that, according to the subjoined decree. MM. Baroche Vice-President of the Council of State; Rouher. President of the Section of Legislation; and Delangle. Councillor of State, are charged to represent the government in the discussion which that Senaius Consultum will lead to. Accept, Monseigneur, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

This ready having hear read the Senators with

This reply having been read, the Senators with-This reply having been read, the Senators withdrew to their bureaux to proceed to the election of
the members of the committee, when the following
were named:—First Bureau, President Tropiong
and Cardinal Dupont; Second Bureau, Count
d'Argout and Count do la Riboissière; Third Bureau, the Duke de Cambacérès and General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely; Fourth Bureau, General d'Hautpoul and M. Leverrier; and Fifth Bureau,
Cardinal Donnet and the Duke de Mortemart. The
public sitting was then declared at an end, and the
committee at once met, and chose as its reporter M.
Troplong.

charge will doubtless be effected in the manner proposed by Louis Napoleon himself to the Senate. This exception is, that the ex-king Jerome, and his hopeful son are no longer allowed to occupy the exalted station of heirs presumptive to the crown, which had been allotted to them by the original draft of the decree. There is, it seems, a limit which even the servile devotion of the Fronch Senate to the new order of things cannot pass, and the acceptance of such a race of sovereigns as might be anticipated from the progeny of Jerome Bonaparte lies beyond that line. Accordingly, when the projected Senatus Consultant was referred to a committee of that august body, no less than seven members out of ten voted against the Jerome clause. A commanication was forthwith made to Louis Napoleon, at St. Cloud, who, surprised as he might be at this indication of a will differing from his own, found that the repugnance to the adoption of his mole and his cousin was too deeply rooted to be surmounted, even among the devoted supporters of the imperial scheme. He therefore gave way, probably from the feeling that after all it matters little, to himself what becomes of the supreme power when he is no more, and from the hope that the birth of issue from his own marriage will set at rest all questions of collateral succession. But it was less easy to soothe the irritated feelings of Jerome and his son. That personage at once declared that it would be impossible for him to retain his post as President of the Senate—the very body which had just passed a vote of ostraciem against his imperial pretensions. He has, therefore, resigned it, and, after this family querrel, there is no great probability that a cordial understanding will be restored between Louis Napoleon and his relatives, or between them and tae nation. To say the truth, it would be a piece of good fortune, both for him and for France, to be discoumbered of them altogether. The father is totorious for his unscrupulous rapacity; the son is detested for his extravagant alli charge will doubtless be effected in the manner pro posed by Louis Napoleon himself to the Senate This exception is, that the ex-King Jerome, and his

nal rights to the crown, which it is certain they would never be suffered to exercise.
Yet this opposition to the original scheme of Louis Napoleon has not beenfunfelt, even by himself. It is a sort of declaration that, although the Senaic and the people may consent to take Louis Napoleon as their ruler, and may even confer upon him the contingent right of nominating his successor, they have little or no faith in those permanent claims of the Bonaparte dynasty, on which he relies, far more than on the suffrages of the paople; and it slows that, in consenting to go through this form of election, the Senate is desirous of committing itself as little as possible to the chances and uncertainties of the future.

little as possible to the chances and uncertainties of the future.

On these terms, however, the decree was almost unnimously voted by the whole body of the Senate, and instantly accepted by Louis Napoleon. The legislative body will take no part in this remarkable transaction except by being allowed to verify the votes given by the people at large on the question to be submitted to them on the 21st of November. For this purpose the legislative body is convened for the 25th. But if anything were wanted to demonstrate its utter nullity, it is the fact that this fundamental revolution in the institutions by which France still prefesses to be governed, should be accomplished without so much as a communication to the representatives of the people. In this respect the present restoration of the empire differs materially from the original proclamation of it in 1804; when the proposition to that effect was legally made by the tribune Gusee in the lower chamber, a debate took place, in which Cartot was not afraid to record his opinion and his vote against the proposal, and it was only after the measure had been carried by a large majority in that Assembly that it was taken up to the Senate On the present occasion it is clear that Louis Napoleon has not dared to encounter the observations which even such a chamber as he has called into existence could hardly fail to have made or his projects.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the same

tugal, in the flower of his age The Duke himself was in his thirty-sixth year, and had acquired a position in the imperial family of Russia which seemed to destine him to higher honors. His death is announced at the very moment when his cousin Louis Napoleon is ascending the imperial throne of France, and the only link which connected the Bonaparte family with that of Russia is thus dissolved it seems as if in spite of the extraordinary advantages of fortune which have followed the descendants of the Empress Josephine, some fatelity interposed to prohibit the permanence of their honers, and to obliterate the traces they have left amongst the reigning families of Europe.

There is every reason to suppose that Louis Napoleon will guard himself as much as possible against these contingencies, and that his marriage will follow very shortly upon his proclamation and accession. But the support which he still finds in the confidence of a large portion of the French people, and in the timidity of the rest, is personal to himself. It will not be transferred to the mere object of his choice, or the kinsmen who have even less claim than himself to bear a great name; and, in the present rapid course of events, who shall say that a man of forty four, on the eve of entering, for the first time, into the married state, will leave an heir of an age to cenduct the affisirs of a nation which has not permanently renounced the liberties it once enjoyed? Nothing can be more uncertain or more chimerical than such speculations; and it is an essential characteristic of the institutions which have lately been imposed on France, that the security they confer is limited to the duration of a single life, if, is deed, that be not curtailed by the anxiety and the accidents of such a reign.

Daniel Webster's Death in England.

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[From the London Times, November 9]

To the remarkable deaths which will hereafter signalize the obituary of 1852, we may now add that of the man who, by common consent, was reputed the greatest among the statesmen of the New World. The knowledge generally possessed by Englishmen respecting the life and services of Daniel Webster will, perhaps, hardly prepare them for the sensation which his decease has created in the country of his birth. He is spoken of in America almost as Peel was spoken of in England. The journals of the States appear in mourning for the departed statesman, writers of all political denominations concur in culogistic biographies, and the reception of the intelligence in every town of the Union is cbronicled with uniform testimony to the popularity of the subject. As far, indeed, as concurrence of admiration can be taken for proof, we should be justified in ranking Daniel Webster among the truly great men of his age.

In this opinion, however, it is not probable that the voice of Europe or the decision of history will entirely concur. The truthis that Mr. Webster's reputation was eminently American, and the apparent grandeur of its proportions was due, in no small degree, to that spirit of hyperbole in which the citizens of the States are accustomed to address themselves to all national topics. They magnify their scenery or their strength, not, it must be owned, for purposes of delusion, and still less with the emptiness of Asiatic boasting, but with the exaggeratiments of his countrymen. His oratorical powers were remarkable, and in no country does popular oratory exercise so great an influence as in the United States. Americans are enchained by speeches, and when Daniel Webster addressed an audience, already predisposed to admiration, his eloquence rarely failed to rouse them to enthusiasm. In justice to his memory, it should be added that this elequence was usually employed on the side of genuine policy. Nor would it, indeed, be casy, with certain recen

resu, the Duke de Cambaceros and General Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely; Fourth Bureau, General d'Hautpoul and M. Leverrier; and Fifth Bureau,
Cardinal Donnet and the Duke de Mortemart. The
public sitting was then declared at an end, and the
committee at once met, and chose as its reporter M.
Troplong.

The Bourse was crowded to suffocation to-day, the
speculators expecting an enormous rise in the price
of public securities, in consequence of the proceedinge at St. Cloud yesteriay. The Four and a Half
par Cents epened at 108f 50c, and closed at
108f 50c for the end of the menth; the Taree per
Cents closed at 86f; Orleans Rathroad shares, 1,750f;
Rouen, 1,070f; Havre, 575f; Great Northern,
9471 50c; Avignon, 610f.; Basle, 405f.; Paris and
Strasburg, 932f 50c; Paris and Lyons, 1,035f;
Lyons and Avignon, 860f; Western of France, 755f;
St. Dizier to Gray, 625f; Caen to Cherbourg,
687f, 50c; Bordeaux to Cette, 680f.

Opinions in England of the Empire.

[From the London Times, Nov. 9, 1]

The Moniteur has confirmed, with the least possible delay, the statement which we published yesterday as to the formal re-establishment of the French
Empire, and, with one remarkable exception, this
charge will doubtless be effected in the manner proregad by Louis Napoleon himself to the Senate. pulse, interest, or power. In this capacity he commanded a respect more universal than attached to him as a whig Senator or a popular speaker. He filled with considerable success what would otherwise have been almost a void in the pretensions of his countrymen. In him they saw an American who had not only carried American elections and guided the discussions of Congress, but who had met the diplomatists of Europe on fair ground without discredit, and who enjoyed in the capitals of the Old World a distinction which in other cases was limited to the towns of the Union. The extent, if not the character, of this renown is sufficiently was limited to the towns of the Union. The extent, if not the character, of this renewn is sufficiently evinced by the attention now paid to his memory. We do not imagine, as we have already intimated, that the verdict of Europe will altogether support the natural partialities of America; but, at any rate, the event now announced will be esteemed of European importance, and it will be universally admitted that a statement of the world has been admitted that a statesman of the world has been

admitted that a stateman of the world has been lest in the Senator of Massachusetts.

It is in this representative capacity that he has been so remarkably endeared to the people of the Union, nor was there any more striking feature in the recent political rivalries than the respect which in the most passionate heats of conflict was uniformly paid to his general pretensions. Even those who epposed his elevation acknowledged his claims, and so universally was he recognized as a "great man," that his adversaries were compelled to show cause why great men should not always be made Presidents. He was a distinguished and successful lawyer, a writer of considerable repute, a triumphant orator, a veteran parliamentarism, and, above all, a celebrated American. It is unfortunate that his latest displays should have been so unfavorable to his renown. On the present occasion we should be plays should have been so unfavorable to his renown. On the present occasion we should be naturally reluctant to bring these blemishes conspicuously into view, but it cannot be denied that the questions of the bay fisheries and the Lobos Islands placed the departed statesman in no oreditable light either as a minister or a civilian. We are the less called upen, indeed, to conceal or qualify our opinions, since the justice of our strictures was afterwards confirmed by the reversal of American policy in Mr. Webster's own hands. Either from declining strength or incidental disability, or some increase of that extraneous bias from which few American politicians can remain exempt, it is manifest that he took a wrong ourse, without evidence of any laudable motive. In his earlier views of foreign policy which few American politicians can remain exempt, it is manifest that he took a wrong course, without evidence of any laudable motive. In his earlier views of foreign policy he was both more successful and correct. At verious times it became his duty to assist at or conduct some of the most important negotiations in which the government of the Union was ever engaged. The North-Eastern boundary, the provisions of mutual extradition, the right of search on the high seas, and the Oregon frontier, constituted successive questions of policy, involving the highest interests of more than one State; and in all these discussions the influence of Mr. Webster's authority was both pewerfully and meritoriously evinced. On points, too, of more exclusively local interest, such as the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the reception of new States into the Union, and the compromise of the slavery disputes, his voice was heard on the side of moderation and equity. Indeed, when not biased by the temptations of party, or swayed by the pressure of a political crisis, he was far too sagactous to be seduced into error or excess, and his support might be confidently anticipated by the promoters of right and reason.

There is nothing surprising in the esteem and

which may not give him much political importance. I believe my informant perfectly correct, when he stated that the mention by name, in the Senatus consultum or Philoscite, would be attended with the loss of many votes to Louis Napoleen.

At a late hour yesterday evening an extraordinary supplement of the Moniteur was published, with the following account of the proceedings of the Senate:—

By the following account of the proceedings of the Senate:—

Servine or Novemen 4.—The Senate is conformity with the decree of his Highness the Prince President of the Republic, dated October 19th, met this day at noon in the usual place of meeting, Prince Jerons Napoleon.

Mesteure les Senateurs.—The President of the Senature of the Senature seed the senature of the se

secure the permanent approbation of his own countrymen with as fair a renown abroad as was enjoyed by Daniel Webster has achieved as much glory as even the best politicians are likely to obtain.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 3d inst.

The government had received despatches from Havana of the 4th ult. The island of Cube enjoyed undisturbed tranquillity, and it was evident that the accounts which reached England via the United States were greatly enggerated. No anxiety existed there relative to the affair of the Crescent City scemer; and the pirates lately captured, amongst whom were two relatives of Lopes, were waiting their trial in the prisons of Havana. A shock of an earthquake had been felt at Malaga, which spread general consternation among the inhabitants of that city. At half past 1 o'clock, A. M., strong oscillations shock all the edifices. The people finnediately saltied out of their heuses, and sought refuge at La Alameda and in the public squares. Fortunately, the shock was not renewed. The temperature was suifceating. The cloudy aspect of the sky induced a belief that another earthquake would take place the following night. Many families accrdingly retired on board the vessels in the harbor. The shock was preceded by a loud noise.

A terrible storm, such as has not been seen at Athens within the memory of man, or perhaps for thousands of years occurred last night. The violence of it may be judged of from the single fact that one of the columns of the Temple of Jupiter Clympus, which every traveller has admired, near the Adrian Gate, was overthrown. Private correspondence from Marseilles states that most of the ships in the Piracus broke from their mostings, and that much damage was done. The storm lasted five hours. Several houses in Athens were thrown to the ground.

Markets.

London Monky Market, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9—
The quotation of gold at Paris is about three per mille premium, (according to the new tariff.) which at the English Mint price of 43 17s 10½4 per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.24½; and, the exchange at Paris on London at about being 25.20, it follows that gold is about 0.18 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 428½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 23 17s. 10½d, per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.6½; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 5½, it follows that gold is about 0.70 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at sixty days sight is 110½ per cent, and, the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, if follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent in favor of England; and after making sllowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds remain without the slightest change, Consols were sgain quoted throughout the day 100½ to ½ for incney, and 100½ to ½ for the 9th of December.

Bank stock closed 223 to 22½ reduced, 90½ to ½; thres-

rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from
the United States.

The English funds remain without the slightest change,
Consols were again quoted throughout the day 100% to
\$\for\$ for the 9th of December.
Bank stock closed 223 to 224; reduced, 59% to \for\$; threeand a quarter per cents, 103% to \for\$; long annuties, 6\for\$;
India stock, 274 to 276; India bonds, 8is. to 87s.; and
exchequer bills, 73s. to 76s, premium.

Business in the foreign market to-day was principally
confined to Mexican, Peruvian, and Dutch, but the
highest piece were not supported. Turkith and Swedish
were also dealt in, and they closed with a tendency to
heaviness.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate upon
Amsterdam was a shade-lower; with regard to Hamburg
and Paris no material charge occurred.

The Beard of Trade returns for the month ending the
10th of October were issued this morning and furnish
strlking evidence of the unprecedented activity of business that has lately prevailed. As compared with the
corresponding month of 1951, they show in increase in
the declared value of our exportations of £1.035.208,
which has been diffused, almost without exception,
through every branch of industry in fair proportion.
Cotton, then silk and woodlen manufactures have all
largely participated in the augmentation, while, as regards other articles, it has, as usual, been most remarkable in haberdashery.

Liverpoor, Corn Trade, Nov. 9.—The arrivals from
Ireland and co astwice, during the past week, have been
liberal of catmeal, but small of other articles. From
freign ports we have received 22 118 quarters of wheat,
26 10 quarters of beans 1,956 quarters of indian corn, and
soll barrels of flour, besides 1,006 quarters of wheat,
and 1951 barrels of flour, besides 1,006 quarters of indian corn, and
soll barrels of flour, besides 1,006 quarters of indian corn, and
tering and no change in value. At this days market there
was a good attendance of town and country miliers and
dealers, who bought to a fair extent of both

Lenden Trade Report, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9 .-Lower Trade Report. Threeday Evening, Nov. 9.—
Sugar—An extensive business has been doing in foreign
sugar, and on Saturday some 4.000 or 5,000 boxes of Havana and 2,000 bags of Manila were sold at still rates,
the Manila at 34s, 3d, per cwt. To day about 500 othests
of white Bahia have been placed at 38s., and about 3,200
boxes of Havana, inadmissible for duty, found buyers for
export at 20s. to 23s. per cwt. Rice—2,000 bags of Ben
gal sold, at and after sale, at 11s, and 11s, 6d per cwt;
320 casks of Carolina partly sold at 30s.; and 400 bags of
Moulmein were bought in at 10s. WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Cotton, on Friday last, was in better demand. and t Cotton, on Friday last, was in better demand, and the downward tendency to prices was apparently arrested, which our circular advices per Asia conveyed. On Satur day more steadiness characterized the transactions, although the business which transpired was of a quiet nature and limited in amount. The America arrived on Sunday morning, her advices reporting a further increase of receipts at, with considerable shipments from, the Southern ports coupled with a continuance of fine wea-ther, which influenced an opinion favorable to a crop of receipts at, with considerable sulpments from, the Southern ports, coupled with a continuance of fine weather, which inducenced an opinion favorable to a crop equal in extent to the last, and caused our market to open yesterday with apathy and duliness; and indusing holders to offer their stocks freely, at a partial decline of one-eighth of a penny per lb. on rates current last week, without swelling the amount of sales. To day the market is flat, and the inquiry so limited that it is difficult to make pregress, even at the decline noted above, except, perhaps, for middling to good middling Orleans, with staple, which are less affected than other descriptions. The speculative business is principally composed of Surats and Egyptians, which, being relatively cheap, offer the greater inducement for investments.

The sales for the past three days are estimated at:—

Spec. 4. Mar. Expert. ican. Brazil. itan. rat.

Bales. Expert. ican. Brazil. itan. rat.

Saturday. 6.000 1.000 5.600 100 100 200

Monday. 6.000 1.500 4.000 100 300 200

Import for the same time is about 34 000 bales.

Fig. Middling. Ordinary.

New Orleans. 9% 6 414 a 5% Mobile. 6% 5% 4% a 4% a 5% Mobile. 6% 5% 4% a 5% 4% a 5% Atlantic. 6% 6% 5% 4% a 5% Atlantic. 6% 6% 6% 4% a 5% Atlantic. 6% 6% 6% 4% a 5% Atlantic. 6% 6% 6% 4% a 5% Orleans are inclined in such as been very quiet, but prices of goods and yarn remain steady, although little business in either has taken place. The heavy makes of cloth are again depressed in value, and in very limited request.

With moderate arrivals of breadstuffs, our grain mar-

With moderate arrivals of breadstuffs, our grain market continues very firm and last week's rates for all descriptions are fully supported, with considerable transactions in wheat and a good demand for flour, (the latter, indeed, is rather dearer.) as well as Indian corn, on the spot, and for distant cargoes; but for arrivals on the coast a decline of 5d per quarter must be quoted, and the inquiry less brisk than of late.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America at Halifax. VICTORIA'S SPEECH BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Her Opinion on the Fishery Question. STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Decline in Cotton and Advance in Breadstuffs,

dien den dien

[DV THE NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK TELE-RAPH LINES TO ST. JOHN, THENCE BY THE HALIFAX AND QUEEKE LINE TO QUEEKE. THENCE BY THE CANADA [AND BAIN'S RUPPALO LINE TO NEW YORK.] HALIFAX, Nov. 23-P. M.

The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port at half past two o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of the 13th inst., and forty-five through passengers. She sailed again, at half past four o'clock, for Boston.
The Collins steamship Baitle, which sailed from New

fork on the 50th uit., arrived at Liverpool at I o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the 10th fust.

After the salling of the Asia on the 6th, the Liverpool otten market was unsettled and doll, with a constantly declining tendency. All qualities declined from a quarter to five sixteenths, and at the close of the market on

Friday evening, the 12th test., there were more sellers the

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH POPORE PARLICMENT. The actual session of Parlia cent commenced on the 17th instant. The speech from the threat was read by the Queen in person and is more length; than usual, extending to over one thousand words. I be following

embraces the main features :-The first paragraph pays a tribute to the memory of Wellington, and calls on the House to provide funds for

The second schnowledges the readiness with which vol unteers have splisted in the militia.

Section third continues to receive from of foreign P

ers assurances of friendly relations.

Section fourth says, frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North American colonies, of infractions by citizens of the United States of the fichage convention of 1818, induced me to despatch, for the pro-

infractions by citizens of the United States of the fiching convention of 1818, induced me to despatch for the pretection of their interests, a class of ressels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step led to a discussion with the general property of the United States, and, while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendty spirit with which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutual beneficial extension and improvement of our common intercourse with that great republic.

Section fifth announces that the joint English and French infects to the Argentine Confederation opens their greatest rivers to the commerce of the world. Section right hemselves from the sasious efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, stringent measures, on the part of England, have been suspended, and it is hoped a recurrence to them will be unnecessary. Section eighth suggests that the inquiry be resumed into the East India Company's charter.

Section tenth proposes a scheme for the advancement of the arts and aciences.

Section tenth proposes a scheme for the advancement of the arts and aciences.

Section eleventh congratulates the country on its properous condition, and hints vaguely at protection, as fellows.—" If you should be of option that recent legislation, in contributing, with other causes, to thic happy result, has at the same time afflicted unavoidable injustice on certain important interests. I recommend you deposionately to consider how, as far as it may be practicable, equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parlament in its wisdom has decided it should be subjected.

Paritament in its wiscom has decided it should be subjected

Section twelfth trusts that the improvement has extended to Ireland, and recommends a generous policy tewards that country.

Section thirteen announces the appointment of a commission of inquiry on ecclesiastical matters.

Section fourteenth recommends university reform.

Section fifteenth would rejoice if the transportation of
convicts to Van Diemen's Land might be dispensed with.

Section sixteenth relates to present and future resesures of law reform.

Section soventeenth concludes by praying for God's
bletsing on things in general.

After a lengthy discussion, the address was agreed to
in both houses.

in both houses.
On Friday nothing of much importance was tran

India and China.

POSSESSIONS.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste furnishes later intelligence from India and China. The departure is announced of the first brigade of the advance force from Rangeon for Prome, which was shortly to be followed by the second division. It was confidently expected that upon the troops reaching Prome, the country would yield and be annexed, and the war be immediately brought to a conclusion.

Advices from China state that the insurrection was e

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. Consols for morey and account closed on the 12th inst

at 100% a 100%.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

A small business has been doing, at the following quo-A small business has been doing, at the following quotations:—
United States Six per Cent Bonds (1867-68), 108 a —
Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1867-68), 108 a —
Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1868), 109 ¼s 11e
Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1868), 109 ¼s 11e
Ditto Six per Cent Bonds (1862), 103 ½s 104 ½
New York State Five per Cent Stock (58-760) 97 a 98
Pennsylvania Fives, 86 a 873 a 87

Kentucky Six per Cent Bonds (1869-70).... 100 ga 110
THE COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool. Oct 13, 1882.
The sales of the week foot up only 32 000 bales, of which speculaters have taken 12 000 and exporters 2,700. The brokers quote fair Orleans at 6%; middling, 5% a 5%; fair Mebile, 6%; middling, 5%; fair Diand, 6%; middling, 5% indiddling, 5% indiddling, 5% to the stock at Liverpool, exclusive of that on she-board, is 425,000 bales.

Havar. Nov. 18 1862. The sales of cotton for the week have been 1,700 bale and the imports for the same time 1 600. The stock hand is 17,200. The market is dull, with a consider decline on all qualities. We quote New Orleans tres naire at 92f.

THE CORN MARKET. THE CORN MARKET.

Livenroop. Oct. 13, 1852.

The market for breadstuffs continues moderately setive, and sales of wheat have been made at one penny advance, and flour at sixpence advance over the rates current at the sailing of the Asia. Western canal is queed at 22s. Ohio at 23s. 6d, and Baltimore at 24s. Indian corn is firm at 33s. 9d, for white, and 32s. for yellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 13, 1352.

PROVISIONS.—The market generally is unchanged, and a limited business has been doing. Lard, however, of all qualities, has considerably declined, and is quoted at 63s.

ASIVES.—A small business doing in pots, at 27s.; peads are the same.

Bark.—Baitimore is quoted at 7s. 6d., and Philadelphia. 7s. 6d.

BARK.—Baltimere is quotes at 11s., and spirits at 49s phia. 7s. 6d

Tuberature.—Prime is held at 11s., and spirits at 49s 6d a 5ds., with a duli market. Rosin sells at 5s. for common; 2,00c bbis, fine sold at 14s.

Sugar.—A large business doing, at firm prices.

Tra.—Prices are a shade higher.

Coffee —The market is unchanged, but the business is limited.

D. Y. C. sells at 41s. a 45s.

Tallow.-P. Y. C. sells at 41s, a 45s.

Domestic Miscellany.

Dr. Jonaths Cowdry, the cleest surgeon in the United States navy, died at Fortmouth, Virginia, on Satarday, of apoplexy.

The French Minister to Mexico is said to have received his letters of recall.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has called a convention of merchants, planters, farmers, and business men generally, of Southern and Western States, to meet in Baltimore on the 17th of December next, to consider the progress of the Southern and Western States in their direct interest with Europe—regarding internal trade—and with a view[to stimula's commercial sflairs. A grand dimeris lates to be given, to which the President of the United States, the cabinet, and members of Congress, are to be invited.

The rice in iron talls it is said will cause many contractors to be utterly ruined. The contractors of the Cincinnati and St. Louis road loss \$500,000 by the rise in rails since their contract was made.

On the 21st inst., a small watchman's shanty, near the

rails since their contract was made.

On the 21st inst., a small watchman's shanty, near the Baltimore depct, Philadelphia, took fire, and a woman in it was burned to death. The deceased was a wretched creature, of whom little was known.

The commencement of the South Carolins State Military Academy was celebrated, at Charleston, on the 18th inst.

The commencement of the South Carolina State Military Academy was celebrated, at Charleston, on the 18th inst.

The vote in Morgan county, Va., last year, for Governor, stood; democrat 288, whig 288. This year, for President, it stands: Pierce 201, Scott 291.

A man by the name of E. L. Flett, who for some time past has been staying in a cotten warehouse at Mobile, committed suicide on the sta inst, by drowning himself.

In the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminar, on the 22d inst. Felix Burns was put on trial for the murder of Charles Burst, watchmaker, at the corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets, in the month of August 1850. The principal witness for the commonwealth is a cripple, by the name of John Ruster, who has been in prison for some time on a charge of felony.

An eminent geologist asserts, in a communication to the Lake Superior. Journal that from the geological formation of their rocks, there is not and cannot be coal found on Lake Superior.

A men named William France was crushed to death on the 17th, while raising the frame of a barn on the farm lately owned by Mr Woodland, near Kingsville, Baltimore county.

In opening a bale of cotten recently at Cincinnati, the body of a negre was found pressed into it, and so great was the pressure that the body of the man was not more than three inches thick. Doubtful.

John Heonig, while assisting to put a new boiler in its place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Rochester, on the 20th just and the place at Roches

than three inches thick. Doubtful.

John Heonig, while assisting to put a new boiler in its place at Rochester, on the 20th instant, it rolled upon him, causing his death almost instantly.

A man named Henry McGhee, employed on the steamer Prairie State, fell overboard on the night of the 11th, while descending the Illinois river, below Lacon, and was drowned.

The Washington Monument is now one hundred and twenty two feet high, and will in all probability, before the close of the building reason, reach the highst of one hundred and twenty four feet. It has yet to reach an additional elevation of three hundred and seventy six feet to make it what it is intended to be—the most lofty edition in the world.

The Graenfield Courier states that Adeline Pheips, of Northfield into becaure at death of multiple in the milk.

There is a runner, in Boston, that the Rev. De. Parker

There is a rumor, in Boston, that the Roy, Dr. Parker

committed smode.

Rutha Taylor, a man of irregular habits, was found dead in a privy, back of Brewer's block, on North Main street, Springfield on the 10th lustmat.